cers is that local men do not come forward to take up such contracts, as the representations here made imply. The rule exists, and in any case in which it is not observed by local officials, the matter should be brought to Chief Engineer's notice when it will be duly examined.

Subject No. 79.
Restoration of Tiruganimadavu anikat across the Kumudvati River.

Summary of discussion.—The anikat called Tiruganimadavu across the Kumudvati River near Kalmane has fallen into disrepair many years since. If the anikat is repaired, the water may irrigate lands to a distance of 20 miles and may also be used to feed a number of large tanks. The additional revenue to be derived thereby is expected to be Rs. 10,000. The work will prove beneficial both to the raiyats and to the Government.

Dewan's reply.—It is understood that the project was examined by the Public Works Department and abandoned on engineering grounds.

Subject No. 80.
Some parts of Sorab Taluk wrongly classed as Maidan for Forest Rules.

Summary of discussion.—For purposes of the Forest Rules, six maganis of the Sorab Taluk are classed as Malnad and the rest as Maidan (Notification No. 1687, dated 23rd October 1887). But the Tavanandi Magani with the exception of Mandadoddi-Koppa village and the village of Udu and all the villages of the Andagi Magani are purely Malnad also, and owing to the heavy rains, timber used in buildings rots here quite as soon as in the parts classed as Malnad. These tracts should therefore also be classed as Malnad.

Dewan's reply.—Inquiry will be made and if the concession recommended be found necessary, favorable orders will be given.

Subject No. 81.
Thick branches required from Soppinbettas for manure.

Summary of discussion.—According to the old practice, branches as thick as an arm or leg were lopped from the trees in Soppinbettas. But by the recent rulings raiyats are not allowed to cut branches more than one inch in thickness. It is not possible for the raiyats to act up to the present orders, as it is not practicable for raiyats to climb the trees and select such thin branches only. The old practice may therefore be allowed.

Dewan's reply.—The necessary freedom will be obtained by raiyats when Soppinbettas are (as proposed to be done next season) demarcated and assigned for their own use, after which any one man's waste can affect no one else.

Subject No. 82.
Wood of Matti, Tadasalu and Bilvari trees should not be reserved, as they are required for agricultural purposes.

Summary of discussion.—The Malnad raiyats had the use of (1) Matti, (2) Tadasalu and (3) Bilvari trees for agricultural purposes. But ever since their inclusion among the reserved kinds of trees, it is very difficult for the raiyats to get hard wood for agricultural implements among the unre-